REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,606.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatches as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 26	Leave Negapatam	July 1873. 9
" Carwar	28	" Madras	11
"	July.	" Coconada	13
" Narrakal for Cochin	2	" Vizagapatam	14
" Allepy	3	" Bimlipatam	14
" Tuticorin	4	" Gopaulpore	15
" Colombo	5	" False Point	16
" Galle	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighberries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, and occasionally at BRAHMEN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,650 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 2	Leave BUSREH	July 1873 21
" Kurrachee	5	" Fao	21
" Guadur	7	" Bushire	23
" Muscat	9	" Muscat	25
" Bunder Abbas	11	" Linga	27
" Linga	13	" Bunder Abbas	29
" Bushire	15	" Mohamerah	31
" Koweit	17		August.
" Fao	17	" Guadur	2
" Mahamerah	18	" Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. R. Gavis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,650 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors; transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19 0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14 6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	Including Wines.	£15	Without Food.	.....	£4
Suez	36		23		.....	8
Port Said	38		24		.....	9
Alexandria	39		25		.....	9-10
Messina	50		34		.....	14
Naples	50		34		.....	14
Leghorn	50		34		.....	14
Genoa	50		34		.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52		35		.....	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

INK ACCIDENTS PREVENTED—PORTABLE, READY, CHEAP

GRAPHINE

OR

CONDENSED WRITING INK,

Instantaneously producing Permanent Writing Ink of Intense Violet Colour by simply adding Water.

INVALUABLE IN TRAVELLING AND IN HOT COUNTRIES.

Price 8 Annas per Packet.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,005 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 30th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. Gillman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 Case Water-proof Umbrellas and Suits.
1 " Biscuits.
1 " Perfumery.
5 Bales Water Twist.
5 " Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

1 Case birds' cages, 1 case ruby colour, 1 case gilt frames, a few sandle umbrellas, 4,000 pieces marble slabs of 10 inches, 500 pieces marble slabs of 12 inches, 50 cases quarts and 10 cases pints beer by Jeffreys, 6 dozen pints claret, 35 dozen portwine, 15 dozen Jamaica rum, 5 dozen bitter girondin, 6 dozen liquor Kummel, 10 doz n champagne Baron de Soult, 10 dozen champagne Duvan, 20 dozen champagne Scroders & Co.'s, 27 dozen sherry and ordinary sherry, 6 dozen liquor assorted, 15 dozen vin ordinaire, 12 dozen Chablis, 9 dozen olive oil, 150 gross corks.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First-Class Mahogany Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a Handsome English-built Barouche by Ness, made to order, a pair of Handsome Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of best English Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. 19, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq., the same comprises richly carved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plateglware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, waiter, set of spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a first-rate double-barrelled gun by Samuel Nock, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as set of dining tables for 14 persons, sets of camp table in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, screens, teapoys, circular pier, and oblong tables, easy, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome Brussel's drawing-room carpet, a first class sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy & Co., chiffoniers, lady's handsomely carved Davenport, plated, single and four light hanging argand lamps, a first-rate rosewood harmonium, hatstand, rich vases, and table ornaments, real bronze figures, first-rate cromidiographs in gilt frames, English iron four-post bedstead, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, child's cot and cradles, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first class English-built barouch by Ness Brothers made to order.

A pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian carriage horses.

Sets of test English brass-mounted carriage harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN TANK STREET AND BALLAJEE SHAMJEE STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account of Jugjeevan Hemjee, the Mortgagor, the following properties, viz.:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, at 4 P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at New Town, on the East side of Tank Street or Soortee Molla, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards and 3-9th of square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Nos. 1599, 1603 and 1605, bounded on or towards the east by the public street called Soortee Molla or Chowkey Road, on or towards the west by the public road called Soortee Molla or Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Rope Walk of Thacker Sonderdas Moorajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Bowjee Topan; and all that messuage, tenement or rope walk and premises built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, standing thereon, and now possessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 13, 14 and 15, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Manwadee Tarachund Rajchander, and now of Kesow Mowjee. And TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon situate, on the north side of Ballajee Shamjee Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Moteechand Amichund, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Keerojee Zaray, on the north by a passage for the use of the inhabitants of the said house, and on the south by the said Ballajee Shamjee Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandoorang Hurrychund, and now of the said Jugjeevan Hemjee.

Further particulars may be known in the meantime on application to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co. at their Office.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex Elgin.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Fresh Oilmanstores, from Moir and Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, picnalell, gherkins, French beans, Wiltshire bacon, fresh salmon, Findon haddocks, kippered herrings and mackerel, fresh Lazy marmalade, assorted soups, Oxford, Cambridge, Savoury and Bologna sausages, Aberdeen pie, French butter, bladder, lard, strawberries in syrup, chocolate and milk and cocoa and milk, condensed milk, dates in syrup, duck and green peas, American oysters, smoked, dried, and collard ox tongues, ox tongues in jelly, assorted jams, green peas, carrots, condensed coffee, rodds, sardines, bottled rhubarb and gooseberries, vanilla and orange cream, cherries in brandy, syrup and noyeau, greengages in noyeau and brandy, lemon oil, parsley, marjoram, colouring for soups, essence of Rennet, Duke of Edinborough sauce, mushroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, tomato sauce, essence of coffee, &c.

Orders from Messrs. Clubs, and private Consumers will be registered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1873.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raising fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BAPTY BROTHERS have REMOVED FROM 2, MEADOW STREET, TO KEMP & COMPANY'S OLD PREMISES, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, (NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.)

FOR SALE.—KEROSINE OIL.—The Undersigned having received a CONSIGNMENT of DeVoe's highest test KEROSINE OIL, are prepared to SUPPLY CONSUMERS at the following reduced rate, viz.:—

Per Case of 10 Gallons (containing 2 tins).....Rs. 9 12

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

PENDING the arrival of a shipment of this celebrated remedy, the Undersigned have prepared with great care an artificial water, corresponding exactly with the accurate analysis published by the late Baron Liebig; and they now offer it with perfect confidence as identical with the produce of the spring.

Friedrichshall Water is now prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and is especially adapted for such complaints in this country.

Per Dozen Rs. 7. Per Bottle 10 Annas.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. TRAVANCORE, A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

MANILLA CIGARS.

FORTIN No. 1, per 1,000	Rs. 90.
Do. No. 2, "	" 55.
Finest CAVITES, No. 2, per 1,000	" 65.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 100 AND 250.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

TO HAND
A FRESH STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2,
NOBLE'S PRIME.

A FRESH STOCK OF

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21's.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF THE

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Bagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Travelling do	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 50 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Blankets, each	11 8
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 36 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud's, from	15 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Oxford Shirts	0 14	Pepper Collars, doz.	11 8	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
White do	22 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Warm Gloves	2 4
Best Shrunk Flannel, per Half Dozen	49 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Sailors Knot	1 12
				Travelling Caps	3 8
				Travelling Hats	5 8
				Portmanteaus	12 8 to 28 0
				Overland Trunks	28 0
				Solid Leather	52 0
				Extra Large	75 0
				Black Hide Bags	11 8
				Extra Large	24 0
				Cash Bags	6 12
				Courier Bags	6 8
				Money Belts	3 8
				Sovereign Boxes	3 0
				Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

AERATED WATERS.

MESSRS. D. S KEMP & Co. beg to invite attention to their incomparable Aerated Beverages. They believe that their eminence as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters has been fully maintained during the past year; and their Customers may rest fully assured that no expense or efforts will be spared to keep the manufacture in all its departments fully abreast of modern invention.

They beg especially to state (and this they guarantee) that HAND POWER only is employed in the manufacture. From this no considerations of cheapness will induce them to deviate.

The following features characterize the Beverages:—

PURE WATER, PURE GAS,
POWERFUL PRESSURE.

The Alkaline Ingredients are carefully adjusted. The Syrups and Essences are made under critical supervision.

SODA WATER	per doz, Rs.	0 12
LEMONADE	"	1 0
TONIC WATER (KEMP'S OWN)	"	1 0
GINGERADE	"	1 0
AERATED WATER (EAU GAZEUSE)	"	0 12
POTASH WATER	"	1 0
LITHIA WATER (MEDICINAL)	"	1 8
MEDICINAL SODA WATER (MEDICINAL)	"	1 0
BOTTLES FOR ABOVE	"	1 8

Other Aerated Beverages made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED **STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1.	Plain Table	Mahogany or Walnut,	Polished.
No. 2.	Do.	do.	do.
No. 3.	Do.	do.	do.
No. 4.	Do.	do.	do.
No. 5.	Half Case	unpolished Walnut,	or polished Mahogany

or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference, lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—

Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 24TH JUNE 1873.

RATES of Exchange on London are unaltered.

Government Securities are firmly held at our quotations.

Bank Bills@6 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand..... 100¼

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99⅜ nominal.
Do, demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111 to 111¼
Four & half per cent. ... ...105¾ to 106
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 15/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loans 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 106
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do.; over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-0-0
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107 to 107½
Gold Leaf 16-14-0
Bar Gold 10 ca. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A BETTER feeling exists for sailing vessels, and £1-17-6 for wood and £2 for iron has been paid. Steamers are weak at £2-5 : the quantity of measurement offering is very small. The Richard Wright engaged a cargo of salt at Rs. 3½ per ton. The Stornoway proceeds to San Francisco and the St. James to Madras coast.

London { Cotton ..... / Oseed ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 17s. 6d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 10s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £2 15s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton..... £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... } £2 7s. 6d.
Suez Canal ... { Cotton ..... / Steamer Cotton ..... } £2 5s. 0d.
China ... { Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with strong demand for Dhurumsey Spinning and Colaba Land shares with many buyers. Other Spinning shares firm at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomnl. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	777½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	277½
9,350	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	113
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42-10-3	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,600
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	457½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
500	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
5 to	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,170
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning..	1,625
150	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,275
90	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,245
600	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,350
690	2,500	2,400	116p.a	Royal	2,325
500	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
250	3,000	625	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.a	Bombay Press Co.....	1,430
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250p.a	East India Press Co.....	2,400
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	6,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
200	1,000	all	200 p.a	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	1,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ p.a	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	685
122	2,500	all	250 p.a	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,100
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.a	Scinde Press Co.....	492
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,100
150	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,900

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet, and the business passing from first hands is quite of a retail character. There is, however, no change to report in prices, which continue to rule in favour of buyers. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 in 39 yds 9 lbs Rs. 4 3 0 to Rs. 4 3 6
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 11 0 to ,, 4 13 0
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 13 6 to ,, 5 14 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 14 0 to ,, 4 15 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, ,, 5 9 0 to ,, 5 10 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, ,, 6 6 0 to ,, 6 7 0
,, Printers 26 ,, 30 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 3 0 to ,, 2 3 6
,, Mohapollamsin ,, 30 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 2 6
,, Jaconets 40 ,, 23 ,, 2 8 ,, ,, 2 2 3

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 11 0
1,000 ,, White Jaconets 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 2 4 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 2 2 6
500 ,, ,, Mulls No. 126. 45 20 ,, at ,, 5 0 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 126 54 20 ,, at ,, 6 0 0

COTTON.

The market closed very quiet with a decline of Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy in prices. As the purchasers declined to operate without a further decline in prices, the business done yesterday has been extremely small. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 200 to Rs. 203
Akote ..... at ,, 206 to ,, 208
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 208 to ,, 220
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 222 to ,, 225
Mowa & Bhowanuggur ..... at ,, 202 to ,, 205
Sawgimed ..... at ,, 208 to ,, 210
Comptu & Vingoria ..... at ,, 186 to ,, 188

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Kurranjo ..... at Rs. 201
75 ,, Cutch ..... at ,, 192
25 ,, Akote F. P. B. ..... at ,, 208
25 ,, Oomrawuttee ..... at ,, 202

In Yarns no transactions have come to our notice, but the demand for all kinds continue very satisfactory.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Lombardy	.....	Suez, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	British India	Sexton	Calcutta.
24	Garden Reach.....	Gilmore...	Calcutta.

The following vessel were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, for Sydney, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 20 cases champagne, Bounevialle and Sibille, 25 cases brandy, C A Rose and Co.
Janet Court, 12 casks stout and 31 casks beer, Lyon and Co ; 50 cases iron sheets, Bennett and Co ; 100 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Walamo, s, 10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 26 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Xantho, s, 10 cases claret, 19 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
British Statesman, 25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM TYNE.

Magdala, 6 casks lead, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 2 quarter casks brandy, E M Settna.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 3 packages claret, Ch. Zerrenner.
Persia, s, 25 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee and Co ; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Cowasjee Sons ; 25 cases claret, W Watson and Co ; 200 cases claret, and 30 cases champagne, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glee Maiden, 200 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Jamarimull Hemraz ; 32 bales cotton, Withuldass Nagry ; 500 bags linseed, S Tyabjee and Co ; 1067 bags linseed, Soonderdas Mooljee.
Sandringham, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 20 pockets, myrabollams, Lyon and Co.
Elcano, 200 bales cotton, Jumnadass Trecumdas ; 250 bundles linseed and 250 bundles poppy seed, Mugunbhoy Lalidass.
City of Dublin, 150 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
Cella, s, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 410 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 40 cases aloe, Ewardass Premjee ; 32 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vasonjee ; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Ramjee ; 150 bales cotton and 72 bales hemps, Jewraj Gooldass ; 12 bales hides, Peerohoy Assur ; 38 bales cotton, Samjee Mooljee ; bales hides, R Aliruja ; 4 bales hides, F Casumbhoy.
Elgin, s, 20 bales wool, M S Moses ; 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 90 bales wool, Munjee Hurry ; 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippit and Co ; 78 bales cotton, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 50 bales cotton, Lillodhur Ramdass ; 47 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Redewater, s, 400 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 612 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 50 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 647 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Nubia, s, 394 bags linseed, Hurridass Ganjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia, s, 2 packages tortoise shell, and 2 bales woolen, carpets, S S Narielwalla ; 140 pieces ivory, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy ; 15 cases aniseed star, Mohomed Curim Ebram.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 25 bales skins and hides, G Sigg and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Freig, 325 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 20 bales hides, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nubia, s, 230 bales cotton, Pe l Cassels and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Alexandra, 3,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Nubia, s, 1 bundle shawls, Abdool Cadir Sidick, 13 packages dry ginger, M M Misree.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia, s, 10 bales hides, N Gangjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

Anderson, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, on leave, from Hazareebaugh June 23.
Malcolmson, Major, 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 21.)

The following promotions of Asst Surveyors are made with effect from the 1st May 1873 :—

Mr James Reid Scott, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.
Mr Thomas Shaw, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr F W Eyall, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 3rd inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H W Peychers, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted four-teen days' privilege leave, with effect from 11th inst.

The following promotion is made, with effect from 1st inst :—
Mr G Harris, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, to be a Surveyor of the 4th grade.

Mr W C Price, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 1st July, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E W Lascron, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 1st July, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C P Torrens, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from 20th ult.

Privilege leave of absence for three months from 8th April 1873 has been granted to Mr W H Parker, C E, Ex Engr, Morar Division, Mily Works.

Capt M A Alves, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, has been appointed to the charge of the Morar Division and joined on the forenoon of 28th March 1873.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is allowed privilege leave for thirty-one days, with effect from 6th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E N Homan, Store-keeper, 1st grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-four days, with effect from 11th Aug 1873.

Mr P T Large, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from 9th June, 1873.

Notification No 41, dated 26th April 1873, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr W D Wilson, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Chenab Section, is cancelled.

Mr H F Storey, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Chenab Section, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th June 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr William Watson is appointed a Temporary Overseer, 2nd grade, on probation, and is posted to the Bhawulpore Division, Mooltan District.

In this Office Notification No 138 of 2nd inst, for Temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, read Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade.

Mr W Larkins, Accountant, 4th grade, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts to the Indus Bridge Division.

Mr E P Ussher, Temporary Accountant, 4th grade, appointed to this line by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 398 of 5th June 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 13th inst, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 27	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 25	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 30	4-30 P.M.	}	No after packet.
Australia	,, 25	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate-per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.		At 5P.M.
Friday ..... June 27	Friday	July 4

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON
At 4-30 P.M.

Monday ..... June 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON
At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WILKINS—June 14th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain W. H. Wilkins, Revenue Survey of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEYCHERS—SCOTT—June 18th, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Father Zacharias, H. W. Peychers, Esq., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, to Mary Clara, the youngest daughter of the late W. H. Scott, Esq., of the Survey Department.

DEATHS.

MORRIS—June 13th, at Sukker, Scinde, John C. Morris, Esq., C. E., Indus Valley (State) Railway, aged 36 years.
CUNLIFFE—June 15th, at Murree, Mary Pauline, the beloved wife of Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Cunliffe, 29th P. Regt. N. I.
GREAVES—June 16th, at Ghazeebad, of typhoid fever, the wife of Mr. E. Greaves, E. I. R.
HARLING—June 16th, at Deolee, Rajpootana, Anne Marshall, the beloved wife of Mr. T. J. Harling, Resaldar, 14th Bengal Lancers, aged 27 years and 6 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873.

THE Municipal Commissioner's Report for last year was received on Friday last. It bears date the 11th of June 1873. As Mr. Pedder only took charge of the Commissioner's office at the close of last year, it was to be expected that he could furnish no report from personal observation. He has, therefore, made no attempt to write a report, but introduces instead pretty full reports from the heads of the various departments and passes these under a very brief review. All the public interest in last year's Municipal Report is centred in the detailed reports of the heads of departments, and especially in that of the Health Officer. Dr. Hewlett has on this occasion risen quite above himself. He has written both a report and a separate paper. The latter is dated the 7th of June, and if he has been long about it, the public are more than compensated by the freshness of matter introduced, the vigour of the language used, and the earnestness of various appeals that he makes. The usual report refers simply to the operations of the year.

The municipal reorganization which the new Act is about to introduce makes the reports of the heads of departments of no practical use, and perhaps there are not half a dozen people in Bombay who will even read these important papers. It was a most useful thing however to allow the Municipal Controllor to furnish a report about his department. If there was a Municipality in existence at present we should avail ourselves of much that this report contains on which to offer comment, but under existing circumstances our labour would be unprofitable. The supersession of the old Act by the new deprives the present report of all public interest, and what is more, the report for 1873 will also be little better than waste paper, except to the members of the municipal staff. The year 1873 will have well nigh terminated before the new Corporation will be ready to enter upon its duties. The dates fixed for the elections go well into September, and October and November will be taken up with arranging various details, and then December is a month of holidays. The Municipal Commissioner is therefore established in a very happy regency for the next six months, so that the report for 1873 will merely be a volume of record and nothing more.

Were it not that the Health Officer has supplemented his report with some "Remarks on the "duties of the Health Officer, and certain changes "in the organization of the department," we should decline to say anything more about the Municipal Report for 1872. And much as we like these "Remarks," we cannot help thinking that Dr. Hewlett should have published them in a separate cover, for in truth they have nothing to do with the municipal or sanitary history of the year 1872, and might with equal propriety be applied to any year previous to 1872. All that the Health Officer's report proper for 1872 contains is the old song—"Sanitation or death ; "your money or your life," with this chorus—"The miserly, hard-fisted, niggardly, sordid "Bench?" Give more money is the one prominent demand, and it must be told to the credit of Dr. Hewlett's consistency that he has never abated, from first to last, from this position. Some of our friends have put the demand for an increased expenditure for the Health Department in this way—"If Dr. Hewlett were permitted to draw "*ad libitum* from the treasury, supposing that "treasury to be always full, what amount would "be expended in the year ?" The question is fanciful and so must be the answer, but it has been replied that he would draw about 40 lacs per annum, and then turn round and demand credit for extreme moderation. Dr. Hewlett has no idea of finance, no idea of the value of money, and no idea of the pecuniary condition of the people of Bombay, and his demand for "more money" has quite a sanitary sound about it. But for the sake of those who are to come after Dr. Hewlett, the fact should be recorded that it is chiefly if not solely in cities in which municipal monies are badly managed, if not actually squandered, that this cry of "more "money" is everlastingly heard. It is a cry most loudly heard in towns and cities where unusual generosity had once prevailed and where retrenchment has followed. It is not difficult to understand this. If Dr. Hewlett had been the Health Officer of say Bombay at some imaginary time, and the Health Department expenditure were restricted to one lac of rupees per annum, his annual report would have contained the old song "Sanitation or death : your "money or your life." And if the Health Department expenditure of the city were increased one lac of rupees every year, we do believe that there would be no annual report without the *Royal Sanitary Anthem* so long as the Doctor lived, if he lived as long as Methusela—and we hope he may live quite as long. For the benefit also of those who may come after Dr. Hewlett, we would point out that as the Sanitary Anthem was the unaided composition of the Health Officer, so the grounds on which it was composed are best known to the composer himself. By this we mean that much of the "wholesale "murder" that is accounted for in a very off-hand manner requires to be very cautiously received as scientific evidence. We stood by the Health Officer in every battle connected with the drinking water of Bombay, but it does not follow that we will be with him in all his theories and explanations. It is questionable whether Dr. Hewlett is not the most extravagant Health Officer on the face of the earth. There is not a city in England that would accept his services if the *Royal Sanitary Anthem* were to be introduced into every report. If the old song were only once repeated the effect would be fatal. But suppose the Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency were to take to singing this song, *in the same style*, what would Government say ? We do not say that the Health Officer should not be permitted to speak out about his department, but we do contend that it is expected that he shall know something about the financial condition of the people as well as of their sanitary condition. If the Health Officer is quite correct in demanding money in the way he has been doing, it stands to reason that Government would be right in supplying it until the "Health Officer cried "Hold! Enough!" Now it is not only certain that Government would not allow the money to be taken from the rate-payers in the way that Dr. Hewlett demands it should be taken, but they could not do so. And so far as Dr. Hewlett demands what is either impolitic or impossible, just so far is he declaring his own unfitness for his post. Suppose all the Health Officers in the world were to make demands upon Governments such as Dr. Hewlett has never ceased making, there would not be a single Officer of Health left above ground, however deplorable to public health the after-consequences might be. There is a limit at which a practical sanitary officer should pause in his efforts even to improve public health. There should be a close sympathy between a sanitary officer and the masses of the people of whose health he has charge, not in the sanitary relation alone, but in all the relations of public life. There is a limit at which brusqueness and declamation, even when accompanied with the most honest intentions towards the public should cease, and we need scarcely say that suavity and *prévenance* are characteristics of the sanitary as of every true *savant*. Moreover, the fact must be remembered that both individuals and public bodies yield more readily to urbanity and amiability than to uncourtliness and irascibility.

We are led into these remarks more with reference to the future than to the past, considering that the new Corporation will be held together only by the merest thread, unless indeed the best men of the city will be elected and will accept office, and even then there will necessarily be more friction than is at all desirable, nothing should be permitted to occur calculated to bring down the Act upon Government. A small Corporation of 48 non-official members can agree together more easily than 200 members of the Bench of Justices. It will never do for Heads of Departments to fulminate their reports at the Corporation in the old customary way and upon every occasion. There is really very much to be done, and a heavy responsibility must rest upon every sincere man both in the Corporation and Town Council, although the Act makes nobody responsible. We see with pain that it is assumed there is nothing easier than to decide all that the city requires and the way the work should be done. Those who have had the ripest experience and who have best thought out the problems that require to be solved, can bear out what we say, and it is this :—That Bombay must be regarded with Indian eyes, and be dealt with by Indian experience if municipal rule is not to fail miserably. Superficial work has been undertaken hitherto, and only that which is superficial, and along with this the people have been trained to taxation. But it is a fact which we hope yet to make plain, that the municipal expenditure of the past eight years has borne no just relation to the municipal wants. The days of pure scavenging have gone by, and a period of higher work is required in all departments of the Municipality, but most of all in that of the Municipal Commissioner. It is idle to regard the Health Department, the Engineer's Department, the Accountant's Department, or any other branch of the Municipality as anything. All fundamental reform must come from the Commissioner, and from him alone. We never hope to see again such a pitiable statement as we find in page 11 of the Health Officer's Report, where that officer chuckles with delight over the trouble that he predicts will overtake the city "when application will be "made to the High Court to close all the "central depôts where the night-soil carts now "stand. *Under existing circumstances*, such a "course would be simply impossible (why impossible ?) ; but if sewers had been constructed, "injunctions to close these places might be "granted. Under such a contingency there "would be no help for it but to admit the "night soil from each house into a sewer."

This is one of those examples such as we are pained to pronounce unfair dealing with great public interests. It will be observed that the Health Officer resigns his post after enjoying the emoluments of his office for upwards of ten years, during the greater part of which time he was the best paid Surgeon in the whole Indian Army, and leaves the question of the removal and disposal of the night soil of the city an unsettled question, and now he asks the High Court to settle it for him. With what confidence can any man enter a Corporation with this prospect before him ? It is unjust to the highest court of justice to force this question upon it. If it is done it will be plain that a paramount public duty has been neglected somewhere. The Health Officer was not in Bombay when the Hon. Mr. Scoble's Drainage Commission was sitting ; he was then lecturing the English medical officers of health on the subject of Indian sanitation. The Commission sat a long time and did not make up its report for many months. Government and the public would have welcomed a report on the subject of a system of sewerage from the Health Officer, but the Health Officer made no sign, treating the business as none of his. And now as he is about to shut the door in our faces there is the threat of the High Court and its injunctions. Did it not occur to the Health Officer that if he had placed his matured views about a system of sewerage for Bombay on record, that the High Court would be assisted in coming to a decision ? We may guess what his views about sewerage are, but after being the servant of the city for ten years this is a poor state in which to leave the question. Government was less responsible for the state of public health in the city than the Health Officer, and so were the Drainage Commission. But neither Government nor the Drainage Commission have acted towards the city in the way that the Health Officer has acted. Both Government and the Drainage Commission have given clear expression to their views about sewerage ; the Health Officer stands alone halting between two opinions, running with the hare and holding with the hounds. The Health Officer is not only entitled to hold his own views about the sewerage of Indian cities, but he was bound by the obligations of his office to have matured and published his views for the benef

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 6.)

The House of Commons assembled last evening after the Whitsuntide recess, but the only measure under consideration was the Juries Bill.

The differences between the Church and State in Germany are increasing daily. The whole body of bishops have just issued a manifesto protesting against the recent legislation, and flatly refuse to obey the law. The journals which published the episcopal protest have been seized by the authorities in Berlin.

The Shah of Persia is being *feted* in Germany, and is expected to arrive in London about June 18.

The success of the new Government in France is now looked upon as complete. Marshal MacMahon held his first official reception yesterday, which was numerously attended. Prince Napoleon has arrived in Paris, much to the annoyance of his partisans. A manifesto which has recently been circulated in France, as coming from the ex-Empress Eugenie, is now pronounced to be a forgery. The sum required to pay the fifth milliard of the war indemnity has just been forwarded to Berlin from Paris.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on June 1, and the message of the Permanent Committee has been favourably received. The Carlists are levying taxes in a very arbitrary manner, and are issuing passports at five francs each. They are now reported as marching towards Navarre, and as a large force of Republicans is near them, important results are looked for.

The Czar of Russia is being received with numerous public honours and festivities in Vienna.

The war between the American troops and the Modoc Indians is at an end; the latter having been completely surrounded and their leader and remainder of his warriors and their squaws have been all captured.

Macdonnell, the American who escaped to New York, and who stands accused as being an accomplice in the great Bank forgeries, has been surrendered to the English detectives, and is now on his way to London.

Her Majesty, with the younger members of her family, are enjoying the scenery in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. It is expected that the Queen will return to Windsor on June 17, to be present on the arrival of the Shah of Persia in this country.

News has been received from Darmstadt of the death of Prince Frederick William of Hesse, the second son of the Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice, who was killed by falling from a window of the palace on May 30. The English Court has gone into mourning till June 8.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been paying a visit to Lancashire and have opened an infirmary at Wigan, and a new Town-hall at Bolton. His Royal Highness has taken Cowarth Park at Sunninghill for the Ascot races next week. With the Princess, His Royal Highness is expected to visit Vienna early in August to be present at the award of prizes.

Several officers of the British navy are about joining the Japanese service, in order to enable that Government to form a navy.

Sir Bartle Frere, who is expected in London next week, has been appointed one of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition and president of the Royal Geographical Society.

A committee has been formed to carry out a memorial to the memory of the late Mr. J. S. Mill.

A petition has been lodged against the return of Mr. Wait, the Conservative member for Gloucester.

A memorial window to the late Rajah Sir James Brooke has just been placed in Sheepstor Church, Dartmoor.

The Tichborne trial, after a few days' adjournment, was resumed yesterday. The case for the prosecution is expected to last three or four weeks. The present evidence is being directed to the Claimant's cross-examination as to the proceedings at Stonyhurst.

An attempt has been made to blow up the statue of the late Viscount Fitzgibbon at Limerick.

A new trial is considered probable in the O'Keefe libel case recently tried in Dublin.

Further papers have been laid before Parliament relating to the ocean highway between India and Ceylon, and its improvement by the construction of a ship canal through the island of Ramiseram.

The Bank rate has been increased to 7 per cent, and there is a probability of a further rise.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, held yesterday, a dividend of 6 per cent. for the past half-year was declared.

Obituary of the Week.—General W. Cartwright; the Hon. Capt Grant; Col. the Right Hon. F. French; Lady Troubridge; H. Currie, Esq., late M. P.; Sir A. K. Gore, Bart; Sir T. B. Western, Bart; J. F. Costerton, Esq., J. P. for Suffolk; the Hon. G. H. E. Grant; H. Hobbs, late P. and O. Company; M. W. O'Brien, Esq. serjeant-at-law; Dr. Tyler Smith; Mr. Kekewich, M. P.; Dr. Davies, J. P. for Monmouth.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From a correspondent.)

ASSEERGHUR, 21st June.

The second amateur dramatic performance of our Royal "Bijou" Theatre took place last night, as well as on Wednesday, under the able management of Captain Thorburn, of the 33rd (County of Dublin), assisted by Barrack Sergeant, and Mrs. English, and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the detachment under that gallant officer's command. The residents of the "Rock of Asir" are under infinite obligation to Captain Thorburn for his indefatigable exertions in getting up this performance for their gratification. The difficulties he had to encounter in getting up the "bijou" scenery, dresses, &c., in this out-of-the-way station would have staggered many a manager. The programme opened with H. T. Craven's very clever farce of "Done Brown," which was briskly acted throughout. Fitzslangly was extremely good, and Colour Sergeant Townsend entered into the true spirit of the part and proved himself quite equal to making love either on the boards or off them. Captain Thorburn as Monsieur Leclef acted in his usual admirable style. Being a first-rate mimic he did the French professor of music in a really clever manner. His impersonation of an English Frenchman brought down the house. Murphy, the (h) odd fellow, was certainly a very *free* mason and made himself quite at home in the garret of Monsieur Leclef. Lance Corporal Smith played his rôle well. Private Buckley, as the retired wine and spirit merchant, Mr. Boosey, played and looked well—so well that he seemed to be quite accustomed to good eating and drinking! ! Lance Corporal McGinty as the young lover, Alfred Bingam, was a little stiff, but he was *letter perfect*, which is one redeeming point at all events. He will improve by and bye and only requires more assurance and *go*. Mrs. Hinks, Leclef's landlady amused the audience and stowed her worldly wisdom in securing *one* at least of her admirers, much to poor "Monsieur's" disgust and disappointment. Mrs. Sullivan has improved since last performance and promises to be really "A. I.," as old Boosey would say! Those who took part in this piece must have been much gratified at the rounds of applause they got when the curtain fell.

The interlude was well arranged and gone through quickly. "The Rival Darkies" almost convulsed the audience; Sergeant Cook's songs were much liked. He has a fine voice and a true air, but the sailor's hornpipe by Captain Thorburn was perfection. He looked a very handsome active young Salt and was loudly applauded. The ship scene was more admired than the others by most, and it certainly reflects great credit on Barrack Sergeant English. The society are much indebted to him for their success. In the "Area Belle" one and all acted to the life. It is impossible to praise them too much. Penelope charmed the whole house and acted as if to the manner born. It is to be hoped Mrs. English will appear very often on the boards of our "Bijou," for the reception she got must have been most gratifying not only to herself but to the other members of the "society." The commandant and the officers and ladies were present and remained to the end, thus showing how much they enjoyed the performance. The following is the prologue in which allusion is made to the present and late commandants, Colonels Boyd and Muter:—

Prologue.

Kind friends, who come to see our little play,
'Ere we commence, I have a word to say:
When last we played, despite our hopes to please,
We drew applause, but did not draw rupees:
Now, though applause is very, very nice
It is not quite so pleasant to lose pice!
We trust that this time we shall clear our cost
Besides recouping what we last time lost:
For it is sorry labour to be funny,
And to have to lose our hard earn'd money!
Enough of that: our sorrow is acuter
For many an old friend gone, though it is *Muter*:
But sorrow seldom comes quite unalloyed,
In our new commandant our hopes are Buoyed!
(Applause.)
We've shocking news, about our late earth-quake
Which caused our ancient fortress such a shape,
That sober Jones (who ne'er exceeds ten pegs)
Was after dinner carried off his legs,
And as he strove to save himself from falling
The earth rose up, struck him a blow appalling,
Whack on his poor devoted sober head:
He knows no more, until next morn in bed
He 'woke, with all his clothes on and a fever'd brain,
And—strange to say—won't touch a peg again.
(Roars of laughter.)
Well, I'm talked out; so Prompter, lift the baize
Let's show how well we mount our little plays,
Our female parts are not played by youthful swells
No "hairy Belles" shall play our (h) "Airey Belles,"
But English dames our little scenes shall grace
Which *English* hands have done their best to trace.
(Great applause.)

AN OLD AMATEUR.

THE SONAPORE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—There is no perceptible abatement in the nuisance that is at present poisoning the air in Trinity Street. If you pass by the lane you will see nearly all the windows of houses closed to shut out the unpleasant and infectious vapours. From the present state of things, there is some danger of the poor children of the Indo-British Institution in this street catching cholera. If, therefore, immediate remedies are not applied for abating the nuisance, I am afraid the consequences will be very serious.

Bombay, 24th June. R. B. M.

THE NEW PENSIONS TO THE "ARMY OF FIELD OFFICERS."

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—It is rumoured in England that General Hannyngton has "caved in," and that a new pension code will come into force on the 1st of January next, and that a question something like the following will be put to all officers who entered the service under the *old* conditions of appointment, viz.:—

Do you elect the new pension rules and relinquish all claim to Colonel's allowance, or do you elect to remain under the old pension rules and retain your right to Colonel's allowance if you shall serve twelve years in the substantive rank of Lieut. Colonel?

The new pensions are said to be on the old scale plus one-fourth of the yearly value of Colonel's allowance for every year's service, thus:

Rank.	Actual service in India.	Old Pension.	Add one-fourth value of Colonel's Allowance.	New Pension.
	Years.	£	£	£
Major	22	292	154	446
Lieutenant-Colonel	25	365	160	525
	28	456	196	652
Colonel	32	600	224	824
	36	750	252	1,002

Now, Sir, if it is the interest of Government and the tax-payers to get rid of as many field officers as possible, it is necessary—

1st. That the new pensions should come into force from the day of promulgation.

2nd. To count service from date of first commission.

3rd. To give some bonus as recommended in the Broome-Norman scheme.

In fact the Broome-Norman scale is very much better than that which, it is supposed, is to be its substitute.

PAUPER.

THE LENGTH OF TIGERS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Extract, page 73, "My Indian Journal," by Col. W. Campbell.—Footnote—"A tiger 9 feet 5 inches may be pronounced by some sportsmen, accustomed to hear of tigers of 12 and even 14 feet in length, to be a small specimen. But such was by no means the case. The animal in question was a full-sized specimen of very thick, robust shape, and was measured with scrupulous accuracy, and without the natural wish of young sportsmen to magnify the size of their victim. There are various ways in which measurements of large game are taken. Many, I may say most men, content themselves with taking the length of the skin when pegged out to dry, after the beast has been flayed. It is thus that the 12 and 14 feet measurements are obtained. From the examination of a great number of individuals—not less than from 200 to 300 carefully measured—I am satisfied that few tigers exceed 10 feet in length, and that the majority fall short of that limit. Then there is as great variety of forms and proportions among tigers as among men. Some individuals are the long, lanky animals, others short and stout. Again, there is great diversity in the length of tail, which is always taken into notation of the length. Some tigers have long, others short tails in proportion to their bodies. It is obvious how these several circumstances modify the idea of size formed from a statement of the total length alone. W. E."

The extract quoted is a footnote by "W. E." regarding a tiger 9 feet 5 inches long which Col. C. talks of as "a male about the medium size." In his preface Col. C. says of "W. E."—"While these sheets have been passing through the press, my old friend, Walter Elliot of Wolfelee—the Elliot mentioned in the list, who was my preceptor in natural history and Indian woodcraft, and a better sportsman or more zealous naturalist never shouldered rifle or handled scalpel—has been good enough to look over the proofs and return them to me with any remarks which occurred to him; and these remarks, which I consider a valuable addition to the work, as coming from the pen of so experienced a naturalist, and so good an oriental linguist as Elliot is known to be, I have inserted as footnotes, with his initials attached, to distinguish them from my own notes."

The above is sent to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* for insertion in his paper, in support of the opinions held by "Spherical" and others.

23rd June. MODERATION.

BOMBAY.

Cholera.—One case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Khetwady on Monday.

The Parsee Fire Temple at Oodwara.—From the 19th May till the 18th June following nearly 1,000 Parsees visited their large fire temple at Oodwara.

Suspension of a Native Police Constable.—According to the *Samaher Bahadoor* the chief police constable of the Prantej, Girja Sunkerbhai, has been suspended.

Rain in Kattywar.—From a private letter we learn that there has been a heavy fall of rain at Jafferabad, Bhownuggur, Oonall, and several other places in Kattywar.

The Ranee of the Gaekwar.—A correspondent states that arrangements are being made to remove the Ranee of Maharaja Mulharao, who is now pregnant, to another palace.

Death from Apoplexy.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of Kalloo Naikoo. The jury found that the death was caused by apoplexy due to excessive drinking.

Suspicious Murder of a Goldsmith near Neriad.—A short time ago a Hindoo goldsmith, residing at Mahoodha, while going to Neriad to register a title-deed, was murdered at a place called Murdee.

Refractory Seamen.—John Anderson and six other seamen of the ship Evangeline were charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Dacoity.—A short time ago at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, before the Assistant Session Judge of Ahmedabad, seven persons were charged with dacoity, and were each sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of a Horse and Buggy.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo named Balla Govind was charged with stealing a horse and buggy, belonging to one Bapoo Baloo. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

Rain in Gujerat.—A correspondent states that there is at present a great demand for rain at Gujerat. For the last week or so there has not been a single drop of rain in the several parts of Gujerat, and it is apprehended that if it does not rain soon the cultivator must sustain a great damage.

Breach of Trust.—A man name Tejpall Kullian, residing at Pinjrapole lane, reported to the police on Monday that one Khana Heerjee, whom he had entrusted with certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 360, for safe custody, had absconded from Bombay with the same. Enquiry is being made as to the whereabouts of the accused.

Fatal Accident.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Keroo Muckajee, a water cartdriver, who had fallen off his cart, the wheels of which passed over his chest. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Bombay Code of Signals.—Our thanks are due to the Secretary of the Harbour and Pilotage Board for a copy of the revised code of signals used at the Bombay signal stations. The code shows the meaning of the flag signals, and also explains to us the significance of the several gun signals used at Kennery and Colaba in case of vessels being in danger, or on shore, &c. &c.—information which will be useful to many in Bombay.

Sad Fate of a Lunatic.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Old Hanuman Lane on view of the body of Gokuldas Jewraz, who had fallen from a height of about thirty feet, on the 20th inst. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by gangrene of the foot following injuries which he had received by having whilst in an unsound state of mind jumped out of a window on the third story of the house in which he lived."

The Case against the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—A controversy is at present going on in some of the Gujerat newspapers about the action recently filed by the Editor of the *Ahmedabad Sammachar* against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, to recover five rupees as damages for being allowed to be seated in the same carriage with a man of the Dher caste. It will be remembered that the Judge of the Small Causes Court referred the case to the High Court for its opinion.

Aggravated Assault.—A European seaman named Henry Caroll was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate on three different charges. In the first case he was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Richard Morgan, a seaman of the ship Garden Reach, by striking him with a knife. In the two other cases he was also charged with assaulting William Hornsby and John Parlett, seamen. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence—in all twelve months.

The Late Anandibai Saheb of Nagpore.—The *Arunadaya*, in noticing the death of Anundibai Saheb, the youngest and last surviving of the six widows of the late Raja of Nagpore, pleads that the monthly pension of Rs 3,750 enjoyed by the widow be continued to Janojee Bhonsla, the adopted son of the late Raja. Several reasons are brought forward for making a maintenance allowance to Janojee, and it is observed that the British Government is bound, in justice, to continue to the son the pension enjoyed by his late adopted mother.

An Action against a Parsee Firm.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, the case of Bapoojee Pocha v. C. N. Cama and Co. was heard before Judge Spencer. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 469, being the balance of money lent by him to the defendants' firm. Mr. P. M. Metha, for the defendants, contended that the action could not be maintained, as the persons sued were no longer partners in the said firm. Mr. Ardasir Kapodia, the plaintiff's counsel, urged that no notice of dissolution of partnership had been given, and therefore the defendants were liable. The defence set up an implied notice, as the plaintiff was their servant. After some discussion, his Honor gave a decree for plaintiff with costs.

A Widow Marriage.—By God's grace a third widow marriage among the Daxini Brahmins took place here last Wednesday in connection with the Widow Marriage Association. The bridegroom is Mr. Gajanan Pandurang Moharir, and the bride Kondubai, and both are residents of the Central Provinces, the former of Devali in the Verdha District, and the latter of Nagpore itself. One great peculiarity of this marriage is that Mr. Gajanan does not know English, and is perfectly orthodox, and it was therefore a great thing on his part to have shown himself above all prejudices about widow marriage. His old mother is also said to have consented to this marriage. The mother and grandmother of the bride had specially come down to get the girl re-married. So that there is now no fear to say that the terror of excommunication among the Brahmins has lost its edge.—*Indu Prakash*.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		June & July.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. Ft.		H. M.	Ft. Ft.
0 5 m	6 4	Wednesday ... 25	5 15 m	7 2
11 34 a	3 6		6 4 a	2 8
0 41 a	6 1	Thursday 26	5 52 m	7 0
.....	.....		6 42 a	2 8
0 12 m	3 4	Friday 27	6 28 m	6 7
1 15 a	5 11		7 19 a	2 7
0 52 m	3 0	Saturday 28	7 4 m	5 10
1 49 a	5 6		7 58 a	2 7
1 34 m	2 7	Sunday 29	7 42 m	5 0
2 26 a	5 0		8 40 a	2 6
2 21 m	2 2	Monday..... 30	8 11 m	4 2
3 2 a	4 4		9 24 a	2 5
3 6 m	1 9	Tuesday..... 1	9 1 m	3 2
3 38 a	3 10		10 9 a	2 6

Moon—New, 25th, 2h. 2m. A.M.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Last night the football season commenced in Bombay with a game—Red versus Yellow—in which Peel and Tennent were the captains. The Yellows were on the whole hard pressed, but excepting the "runs" of the captains, no very brilliant play was exhibited on either side. A tolerable number of people assembled to witness the sport, and sport they must have had when they saw the dirty tumbles that were miscellaneously distributed and the scanty attire which a severe fate had doomed to be left on the backs of some of the more energetic players. There will be greater sport in a short time, when the International games commence.

APPLICATION TO STAY THE EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice Bayley gave his decision on a motion to stay the execution of the decree made in suit No 356 of 1871 until a decree be passed in another suit between the same parties. The suit now pending is that of Bhimjee Gopaldas v. Jewundas Mooljee. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defendant. On the 29th April 1873, a rule *nisi* was granted calling upon the defendant to shew cause why the execution of the decree obtained by him against the plaintiff in suit No. 356 of 1871 should not be stayed until a decree be passed in the suit now pending between the parties. Mr. Ferguson shewed cause against the rule on Monday, and a report of the argument was published in our paper of yesterday. The particulars are not of sufficient interest to be recapitulated over again.

His Lordship, after going into the particulars already published by us, said the application was based on the latter part of section 209 of the Civil Procedure Code, which empowered the Court to stay the execution of a decree whenever it considered it just and reasonable to do so. The defendant in this case, his Lordship said, must be looked at more in the light of a plaintiff than a defendant. He filed a suit in this Court against the plaintiff in 1871 for a partnership account, and it was referred to Mr. B. M Waglé, barrister-at-law, as arbitrator. The amount involved in the suit was differently stated to be Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 39,000. Seven objections were raised by the present plaintiff to the award of Mr. Waglé; but Mr. Justice Green overruled all the objections and gave a decree for the present defendant according to the award. (States the substance of the present plaint given by us yesterday.) It was said it would be inequitable to allow the defendant to execute the decree under the award, because he is said to be indebted to the plaintiff. The case made by the present plaint was that defendant was indebted to plaintiff in two sums which overtop his claim against the plaintiff. These sums were said to be due to plaintiff under the decree of the Court of the Rao of Cutch and under an award made by the Punch at Muscat. Looking at the documents, it was clear to his Lordship's mind that the plaintiff had inaccurately stated the substance of both. There are conditions precedent to be performed on his part before he can recover the monies claimed by him. He did not state these conditions to the Court; and if the case had been tried under the old system, the plaintiff would have been nonsuited. First as to the Cutch decree. The plaintiff was required by one of the conditions to hand over to defendant property, which the defendant's son swore—and his statement was not contradicted—was worth two lacs of rupees; and it was only on getting this property that the defendant was required by the Cutch decree to pay a certain sum to plaintiff. So far, therefore, as the Cutch dispute was concerned, there was nothing in it to induce his Lordship to stay the execution of the decree under the award. As to the Muscat award, it appeared plaintiff had not paid the defendant's share of the money as he was ordered to do; and under the circumstances his Lordship thought it could not be predicted that, in respect to the Muscat claim, the defendant would be found indebted to the plaintiff. His Lordship did not think the defendant was less entitled to credit than the plaintiff who put his case piece-meal before the Court, holding back such portions as he thought it would be to his interest to hold back. He was not entitled to a money decree. Under section 209, the Court may, if it thinks it just and reasonable, stay the execution of a decree. His Lordship did not think it would be just to defendant to stay the execution of his decree. The Court must be satisfied that this suit would be decided in favour of the plaintiff. His Lordship did not see that this was at all plain here. As far as he could see, it was more likely that the defendant would succeed than that the plaintiff would. Looking to all the circumstances, his Lordship said the rule must be discharged, and with costs.

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN SHIP AUGUSTA.

Yesterday at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the captain and owners of the American ship Augusta, moved for a review of the Court's judgment delivered on the 3rd May 1873. The application was made under section 376 of the Civil Procedure Code. The grounds for a review and affidavits in support of the application had been filed yesterday. The case made for the plaintiffs, the captain and owners of the French barque Antares, was that the barque sank on the day of the collision with the ship Augusta. Now, one of the grounds on which the defendants asked for a review of judgment, was that certain material facts had come to their knowledge since the hearing of the suit. It appeared that the barque did not sink, as was sworn to at the trial, on the day of the collision; and that it had not sunk until three weeks after the collision. Another ground for the application was that the damages were excessive. Sir Charles Sargent thought there was no hurry for the application, and that it might be heard after the Criminal Sessions. Mr. Lang said the money had been paid into Court, and there was no hurry for the application. It was arranged that Mr. Lang should renew his application before their Lordships after the Criminal Sessions.

"KATHERINE HOWARD."

Mr. and Mrs. Bennee have lately had such a struggle against adversity in Bombay, their fate being to produce play after play without getting anybody to go and see them, that we were heartily glad to see on Monday night, when "Katherine Howard" was placed on the stage, one of the largest audiences we have seen in Grant Road Theatre this season. It is the fortune of Dumas that his regular plays and dramatised novels generally draw good houses—a fact due to the attractive nature of his plots, which require to be very badly acted before they fail to secure admirers. With the romantic legend about the unfortunate wife of King Henry the Eighth in his hands he made nearly as great a hit as he did with his Three Musketeers and Monte Christo, and whatever the literary defects of "Katherine Howard" may be, it cannot be gainsayed that he has shown remarkable ingenuity in making striking situations and other devices to carry away the feelings of a popular audience. It may have been this old luck of Dumas' which accounted for Mr. Bennee's excellent house, but any one acquainted with the exertions he has been making to make "Katherine Howard" worth going to see will acknowledge that he deserved success, and be glad that he has commanded it. He had coached the amateurs into very good form, expended much money on dresses, and bestowed great pains upon making the miserable scenes of our local Theatre appropriate to the performance of an English historical drama. These facts must have got abroad and, under such circumstances, the Theatre was deservedly filled from gallery to pit.

The romance which the dramatist has woven around Katherine Howard is of course mythical. According to him, Athelwald, Earl of Northumberland, is married secretly to Katherine Howard, who is beautiful and innocent, glorying only in the love of her husband. But in an evil hour King Henry sees Katherine and falls in love with her. Athelwald becomes alarmed, knowing the King's predilection for new wives, and he resorts to a subterfuge to deceive the King and draw his attention off Katherine. He gives her a soporific in her wine, and while she is insensible he publishes the news that she is dead. The King descends to the vault of Northumberland to gaze upon the corpse, and as a token of his love he slips a ring upon Katherine's finger. When she recovers, Athelwald keeps her in the most strict seclusion; but one day the King visits Athelwald's house, and not knowing of his marriage with Katherine, whom he still believes to be dead, he tells him that the Princess Margaret loves him, and expresses his royal wish that she and Athelwald should be married. This places the latter in a painful situation, and his objection to the King's proposal so incenses the monarch that he leaves the house in dudgeon and drops hints of death and confiscation of property to Athelwald. The latter now drinks a sleeping potion, and is placed in the vault, while the rumour is given abroad that he is dead. Before he plays this trick he gives Katherine instructions about opening the vault after a certain lapse of time; but Katherine has heard of the King's love for her; she neglects to obey Athelwald's instructions, and reveals herself to the world—the upshot of which is that the King marries her and she becomes Queen of England. The devotion of the Princess Margaret saves Athelwald from death in the vault; but when he learns the perfidy of Katherine, not even the love of the Princess is able to divert him from living thenceforth simply to avenge his insulted honour. By knowing the secret ways of the royal palace, he obtains admittance to the secret chambers of the Queen, and haunts her with his presence until she is driven to the brink of despair. One day while he is upbraiding her the King comes to the door, and Athelwald purposely talks loudly to the Queen in order that the King outside may hear him and believe that a paramour is in her apartments. Before the door is burst open by the jealous and infuriated Henry, Athelwald escapes, leaving behind him, however, his hat as a proof against the Queen. She is condemned to die. On the morning fixed for her execution she bribes the jailor with the King's ring to fly from London, wherein she believes not another man will be found to accept the task of executing her, despite the King's reward. But while she is agonised between fear and hope, a new executioner presents himself. He raises his mask and she falls back when she recognises Athelwald, who tells her with exultation that his moment of supreme vengeance is at hand. He does not falter in his purpose, and when he has fulfilled his task, the end for which he lived is completed, and stabbing himself he dies side by side with the headless corpse of Katherine Howard. This is the story which the romancist tells, but the historian narrates a different and more prosaic one, in which there is no Athelwald and no mysterious executioner to finish the existence of a woman who was found guilty by the British Parliament of treason and infidelity, committed with domestics who shared the favours of the knife for assisting her in her licentiousness.

It will be seen that the fiction chosen by Dumas requires powerful acting in the chief characters before it can be rendered highly acceptable to an audience. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Bennee played splendidly as Athelwald. His sorrow was well assumed when he resolved to make his wife fall into a counterfeit of death. The conflict of passions that arose within him when King Henry spoke of Princess Margaret was admirably shown forth. The strength which the demon of vengeance held upon him when he betrayed the Queen into the clutches of the King, and taunted her with perfidy in forsaking her own house for the precarious honour of a seat on the throne beside a monarch who had already disposed of several wives, was brought forth with a power which the audience was not slow to acknowledge. Mrs. Bennee did well upon the whole. We missed the pourtrayal of the power of character necessary for that "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on 'tother side;" her sighing was too demonstrative, too suggestive of artifice; and some of her attitudinizing—notably where she attempted to stand pointing at her finger with a smile of exultation when she had stripped the fallen Athelwald of the King's ring which he had insisted upon obtaining from her before he yielded to the drug—was stagey in the extreme. We must, however, do her justice in the scene where she awakes to the horrors of the tomb; here she executed her part cleverly. We also were pleased with the manner in which she received the bitter and scoruful taunts of Athelwald. Of the King we might be inclined to speak diffidently if it were true that "kings can do no harm." The gentleman who undertook to act the bluff and burly Henry failed, we think, to catch the drift of the character; and with Mr. Owen the fatty imperious tones that might well be believed to belong to the King assumed a character shrewish and querulous, while the strut monarchical degenerated into something between a hop and a shuffle. Mr. Owen, however, was beautifully dressed—if in nothing else, he looked every inch a king in his handsome suit, although that king was not him of the many wives. Of the other representatives of the characters—Princess Margaret, Dame Kennedy, Archbishop Cranmer, executioner, aye even the three gentlemen who shouted so manfully "Long live the Queen!"—we must speak well. They knew their parts, and were very tolerably successful in interpreting them. The evening concluded with a farce "Whitebait at Greenwich." This light piece went sprightly and merrily, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennee may reckon themselves fortunate in obtaining the support of actors like Miss May Godfrey, Mr. Sydney, and Mr. Edinborough. Mr. Sydney, whose hair was of the reddest description, once more showed those excellent powers of low comedy of which he is the happy possessor; but all did well, and incessant laughter was the gauge by which the success of this farce may be measured. Mr. Bennee promises to repeat "Katherine Howard" at his benefit. May we hope that ability and industry as well as virtue is capable of being rewarded?

The legislators of New York have introduced a new law to be observed in the solemnization of marriage. By this law if either of the twain shall not be personally known either to the minister or magistrate, he must ascertain from them their right to contract marriage; and for this purpose he may examine under oath the parties or any other person. They must subscribe their names to the examination, and if they make any false statement, "they shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be liable therefor."

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE EX-SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

Syed Salim, ex-Sultan of Muscat, against whom a warrant was issued the other day, was brought to Bombay from Kurrachee on Monday, and was yesterday placed before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, on a charge of cheating the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., jewellers, in respect of certain articles valued at Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Turner (Chalk and Turner) appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Winter (Keir, Prescot, and Winter) for the defence.

The information laid by Mr. Rumfry, manager of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., on the 2nd instant, and which we have already published in the *Gazette*, was read over, and interpreted to the defendant by Mr. Nubee Khan, a well known Mahomedan gentleman, in the Arabic language.

Mr. Winter said he thought the information did not disclose any charge.

The Magistrate remarked that the prisoner seemed to have cheated several other parties.

Mr. Winter—No names have been given in the information of the persons whom he had been cheating.

Mr. Turner stated that he met Mr. Nubee Khan at Mazagon, and it was there he learnt that the prisoner was to be brought here to-day and was to be placed before his Worship. It was on this information that he came to this Court. He (Mr. Turner) ought to have received a notice of the prisoner's arrival in Bombay as promised by his Worship.

The Magistrate—Will you give me the names of persons whom he has been cheating?

Mr. Turner—There are several natives, but my client does not recollect all of their names now. One is Ludha Ebrahim.

Mr. Turner asked for an adjournment of the case for four days. He contended that he should have received notice of the prisoner's arrival in Bombay.

The Magistrate said that prosecutor ought to produce his witnesses in less than two hours.

Mr. Turner—We were brought here suddenly, but will endeavour to produce them by 4 o'clock.

The Magistrate suggested that the further hearing should be adjourned till this day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Turner had no objection to the prisoner being bailed.

Mr. Winter—We should proceed with the case to-day. Half of the facts are not embodied in the information. One of the articles purchased was a diamond necklace, worth Rs. 25,000, which was returned to the prosecutor before my client left for Kurrachee.

Mr. Turner—My client denies that this necklace was voluntarily returned to him.

The Magistrate said that it was a serious crime, requiring a heavy surety.

Mr. Turner—I am willing that prisoner should be released on bail to a moderate amount.

After some further discussion the Magistrate adjourned the case till this day; the prisoner in the meantime was bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and one surety in a similar amount.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court the following summary suits and short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

Khundrow Morojee v. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzdee.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble appeared for the plaintiff, a solicitor of the High Court. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey, appeared for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,500 and interest due on a promissory note. By consent of the parties, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,500 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 4th September 1872 until payment, and Rs. 270 costs: execution to stay for a month.

Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee v. John Hamilton Merritt.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The summons was served at Dadur on the 16th inst., by posting it to the door of defendant's house and by posting a copy on the door of the Court-house. Defendant's house was pointed out to the Sheriff's bailiff by Jamsetjee Jeewajee, the agent of the plaintiff, who is now in England. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,100 on a promissory note dated 3rd October 1872, payable on demand. Nothing was said about interest at the time of the execution of the note. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,100 Rs. 270 costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

Dewcurn Bhoja v. Lukhmidas Waljee and another.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Marriott said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,248 on an adjusted account. The summons had been transmitted to Ratnagherry, and it had been found necessary to amend it.

The Judge said he thought the case must go into the long-cause list.

Mr. Marriott had no objection.

Mr. Scoble said it would be a great hardship upon his client if the suit was transferred to the long-cause list, as his client's property had all been seized under an attachment, which would continue until the hearing.

The Judge said, under the circumstances, he would hear the case after the part heard case now before his Lordship.

Hakamchund Kessowjee v. Bhimsey Ghella.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, said the summons had not been served upon the defendant; and he therefore applied for a postponement for two months. The application was granted.

Ebrahimjee Noorbhoy and another v. Moosajee Esmaljee.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,000 on a promissory note signed by defendant's brother and general attorney. The defendant by his written statement denied the power of attorney. His Lordship said it was naturally a case for the long-cause list, to which it was transferred.

F. A. Spencer and Co. v. Bomanjee Merwanjee.

By a Judge's order made two days ago, which ought to have been filed but was not, the suit was transferred to the long-cause list.

Harriette Amelia Phillips v. Gungaram Peerajee.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Mirza H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson, in the absence of Mr. Budroodin, stated a few of the facts of the case. It was on Tuesday the 17th inst. before Mr. Justice Green and was postponed until yesterday. It would entirely turn upon Mr. Charles Peile's statement. The defendant had put in a long written statement in order to take the case into the long-cause list. During the life-time of the late Mr. Connolly, Sheriff's bailiff in Bombay, the two widow defendants executed several promissory notes to Mr. Connolly. He died some time afterwards and the notes passed into the hands of his widow and executrix, who subsequently married Mr. Phillips. Negotiations for a settlement were going on, and eventually a compromise of all the previous transactions was effected by the defendants' passing the notes now sued upon.

Mr. Budroodin stated that the suit was postponed by Mr. Justice Green until yesterday on the understanding that, if plaintiff insisted on its being heard as a short-cause, she should do so at her own risk; and that if it did not appear to be a short-cause, his Lordship would order it to be transferred to the long-cause list and make the plaintiff pay the defendants' costs.

After some further discussion, his Lordship directed that the suit should be put into Mr. Justice Green's board after the Criminal Sessions.

Ootumchund Manekchund v. Jeewunlaljee Gordhunjee Maharaj.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cawasjee, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said the defendant by his written statement agreed to bring into Court Rs. 8,000, the value of a diamond ring, the subject matter of the suit; and asked

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.

On Monday last an important paper was read at the rooms of the Social Science Society, by Captain Rogers, on the "Destruction of Human Life and Property in India by Noxious Wild Animals." The facts made public by Captain Rogers will be quite astounding to English ears. It appears that the inhabitants of the border lands between jungle and cultivation are killed and eaten by tigers in such numbers as to require the immediate and serious attention of Government both in India and in England. We give a few, out of many, instances :—"A single tigress caused the destruction of 13 villages, and 256 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation." "Wild beasts frequently obstruct Government survey parties. In 1869 one tigress killed 127 people, and stopped a public road for many weeks." "In January 1868, a panther broke into the town of Chicola, and attacked, without the slightest provocation, the owner of a field. Four persons were dangerously wounded, and one died." "Man-eating tigers are causing great loss of life along the whole range of Nallay Mallay Forest. There are five of them. One is said to have destroyed 100 people." "Writing from Nuyduncz, 1869, a gentleman says one tigress, in 1867-8-9 killed respectively 27, 34, and 47—total 108—people. This same tiger killed a father, mother and three children; and the week before she was shot she killed seven people." "In Lower Bengal alone, in a period of six years, were killed by wild beasts 13,401. In South Canara, in July 1867, 40 human beings were killed by wild beasts." Finally, Captain Rogers concludes by telling us that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in his report shows the following terrible returns of human beings killed by tigers :—In 1866-67, 372; 1867-68, 289; 1868-69, 285 —total, 946. It appears that there are difficulties in the way of killing down these tigers. First, the superstition of the natives, who regard the "man-eating tiger" as a kind of incarnate and spiteful divinity, whom it is dangerous to offend; secondly, the failures of Government reward; thirdly, the desire of certain classes in India actually to preserve tigers as game, to be shot with the rifle as a matter of sport. Captain Rogers exhibited an ingenious self-acting spring gun for the destruction of tigers. An animated discussion followed, in which Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., the chairman of the meeting, and other gentlemen connected with India, including natives, took part. Various remedies were proposed. Among them Mr. Frank Buckland suggested an organized destruction of the tiger cubs in the breeding-season, and the attraction of full-grown tigers to traps, pit-falls, and other devices, by means of a drug of valerian, of which tigers (which are only gigantic cats) are exceedingly fond. He defended English sportsmen against the imputation of even conniving at the preservation of tigers for support at the expense of the lives of men, women, and children in India. Finally, a committee of the society was appointed with a view of calling the attention of the Duke of Argyll and the Government to the necessity of organizing some means of killing tigers in India. Lady Mayo was present, and expressed to the officers of the society her approbation of the proposed anti-tiger movement.—*Land and Water.*

POISONOUS FLAVOURING SUBSTANCES FOR FOOD AND DRINK.

(*Scientific American.*)

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts publish in their fourth annual report a number of very exhaustive and valuable papers on important sanitary questions of the day. These essays are from the pens of well-known physicians and scientists, and contain the newest and most reliable information on the subjects of which they treat. As the approaching warm weather renders all matters relating to the public health of timely importance, we shall present, under the heading of "Sanitary Notes," in the present and subsequent articles, condensations of these treatises, in which the various points of interest and conclusions drawn will be carefully retained.

The first essay, "On the character of substances used for flavouring articles of food and drink," is by Henry K. Oliver, M.D., and the author states that he was led to make the necessary investigations from the fact of having a case brought to his knowledge of the poisoning of five individuals by partaking of *pistache* ice-cream. Inquiry into the matter proved that the essential oil of bitter almonds used for flavouring always contains prussic acids which it is safe to infer is not wholly removed from the commercial oil. Specimens of the substance used in flavouring the ice-cream above referred to were analyzed, and the presence of the deadly poison was clearly determined. Artificial fruit, essences; The compound ether, have been found to possess the odour and flavour of certain fruits, and hence are largely substituted for the genuine syrups and extracts. Butyric ether is prepared by mixing butyric acid with sulphuric acid and alcohol. The former acid is obtained by mixing decaying cheese with grape, sugar and chalk, and allowing fermentation to take place. The ether dissolved in another portion of alcohol forms pineapple essence. Pelargonic ether is prepared by digesting pelargonic acid with alcohol at a gentle heat. Pelargonic acid is the result of the action of nitric acid on oil of rue. This ether with alcohol forms [illegible]. Acetate of amylic ether, a distilled mixture of [illegible] acetate of potash, and sulphuric acid, forms the essence of jargonelle pears. Valerianate of amylic ether, made by the action of sulphuric and valerianic acids on fusel oil, forms apple essence. A mixture of acetate of amylic ether with butyric ether gives banana essence. Other mixtures of ethers, modified by the addition of various agents, as nitrous ether, acetic acid, camphor, tincture of orris, vanilla, the volatile oils, result in imitations of the strawberry, raspberry, apricot, currant, and other flavours. Taken into the stomach in an undiluted form, these compounds would be highly dangerous; but as in confectionery they are largely mixed with other substances, their noxious effects are much lessened. Children are more susceptible to their influence than adults, and have been known, after eating candies with liquids within, to become seized with alarming sedative symptoms requiring prompt medical treatment. These artificial essences, though employed to a great extent for flavouring soda-water, are rarely used by reputable druggists, though the latter all agree in substituting citric or tartaric acid for lemon-juice, on account of the difficulty of keeping syrup made from that fruit. Both of these acids are derived from fruit, and hence are not deleterious in an occasional summer beverage. Sarsaparilla syrup, sold by street pedlars of soda-water, is generally innocent of the root, being nothing more than molasses and water flavoured with oil of anise. Cochineal is generally added to give syrups an attractive colour. Spurious alcoholic liquors :—The most important part of Dr. Oliver's report is under this heading, and it exposes the abominable compounds which are sold to the poorer classes in the reeking taverns and gin mills in the obscure portions of great cities. An individual named Eichler (we give him the gratuitous advertisement) publishes a circular giving recipes for the composition of these liquid poisons, which he says will save hundreds of dollars to those in the business. We select a few of these recipes at random, from a long array: *New York Whisky.*—Concentrated essence Bourbon, two ounces; compound tincture of green tea, one pint; tincture of capsicum, one pint; tincture of grains of paradise, one pint; corn whisky, twenty gallons; water, twenty gallons. Port Wine.—For forty gallons. Port wine ether, four ounces; aromatic tincture, eight ounces; tincture of rhatany, eight ounces; tincture of orris, twelve ounces; simple syrup, three gallons; rectified spirits, three gallons; wine colouring, two gallons; plain or raisin wine or fermented cider, thirty-two gallons." The former recipe, it will be noted, contains less than half poor whisky, and the latter not a drop of the wine it is intended to represent. "An imitation champagne is made of a delectable compound of sugar, water, white argols, cider, yeast," mixed with a little rectified spirits and orris; and even so innocent a beverage as sweet cider is counterfeited by water with a little cider flavouring, brown sugar, and yeast. The manufacturer, with an impudence which borders closely upon the sublime, remarks that these doses "improve very much by age." Tartaric acid as a substitute for fruit is put up in boxes and sold as "fruitina." "One package," says the maker's circular, "makes twenty-five pies or sixteen pounds of jelly. Twenty-five pies for thirty-five cents." As might be imagined, it is indorsed by forty female names, the owners of which are principally boarding house-keepers. Some of the prescriptions for its use are refreshing. For instance: "To make lemon pie; pare and boil a turnip, add a teaspoonful of fruitina and a cup of sugar; season and bake." A quantity of common starch, fruitina, flavouring matter and sugar makes "a delicious jelly," and a wonderful mixture of the acid, molasses, milk, eggs, crackers, and spices makes some incomprehensible change in the oven which transforms it into a "pumpkin pie." Tartaric and citric acids, even in considerable quantities, may be swallowed without fatal results, and, dissolved in water, form a refreshing drink for fevers; but it is a cheat to use either of them as a substitute for fruit in domestic economy, and it is not unlikely that they may do harm if partaken of too freely.

On whom the Loss falls where a Cheque is Paid by a Banker after a Fraudulent Alteration of the Amount.—A proposition was laid down in the Money Article of *The Times*, on Monday week, says the *Financier*, without any qualification, to which, in reality, a very important qualification attaches. The proposition was this:—"If a man draws a cheque for £8, and the banker pays £80, owing to the cleverly fraudulent alteration, it is the banker's affair, and cannot affect the customer, who only authorized the payment of £8." Now this, although generally, is not universally true, there being this very reasonable exception—that, if the act of the customer has facilitated or given occasion to the forgery, the loss will fall on him, and not on the banker. This was decided in the case of "Young v. Grote." (4 Bingham, 253), which is thus alluded to by Mr. Newton in his pamphlet on the "Law of Cheques:"—"A customer of a banker, on leaving home, intrusted to his wife several blank forms of cheques signed by himself, and desired her to fill them up, according as his business might require. She ordered her husband's clerk to fill up one, with the words, 'five hundred pounds' in which he did, beginning the word fifty with a small letter in the middle of a line. The figures 50, 2, were also placed at a considerable distance to the right of the printed £. She gave the cheque so filled up to the clerk to cash. He, before presenting it, inserted the words, 'three hundred' before 'fifty,' and the figure 3 between £ and the figures 50, 2, so that then it appeared to be a cheque for £350, 2s. It was presented, and paid by the bankers. It was held that the improper mode of filling up the cheque led to the forgery, and therefore that the loss fell on the customer, and not on the banker."

SHORT SERVICE IN INDIA.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, May 24.)

The question of Short Service in India has lately been occupying much attention in the English Army, although since the opening of Parliament but little has been said or written on the subject. Some time since we published a letter from a well-known Cavalry Colonel strongly advocating the reduction of the period of Indian service for English regiments, and entering into calculations which were intended to prove that such a measure would be as little detrimental to the public purse as it would be undoubtedly beneficial to the troops themselves. At the commencement of the Session the matter was brought before the House of Commons and argued from a similar point of view, and although, as regards expense, there was far from unanimity of opinion, no one attempted to question or to throw a doubt on the enormous benefit which would result to the Military profession by a reduction of the term of service in tropical climates from twelve or ten to six or five years. We most sincerely trust that we have not heard the last of this proposition, and that it will be seriously taken up by those who rule the destinies of the War Office. We think that there is all the better chance of this being done, since it is quite evident that a lengthened period of service in India, such as hitherto has existed, is quite incompatible with the new Limited Enlistment Act. If soldiers can claim their discharge at the end of six years, or if it is desirable to draft them into the Reserve at the conclusion of that time, it seems plain that the present system of Indian reliefs must be entirely altered. Practically, no man can be, or at least ought to be, sent out to India until he has completed at least one year's service, even although he may at the time of his enlistment have attained the age of twenty, which is the case with but few of our recruits. It is estimated that it costs £100 to convey each private soldier from Portsmouth to the shores of Bombay; probably this sum may in course of time be considerably reduced, but in any case it is highly undesirable to carry out a system which would involve such great additional cost for the carriage of troops, unless it can be distinctly shown that a counter-balancing saving may also be effected. The advocates of the proposed change distinctly affirm that this is the case, and having entered very closely into their arguments and figures, we cannot but agree with them. In the first place, a five years' relief system would, according to all medical testimony, cause a very great saving of life. Constitutions, which eventually are ruined by a tropical climate, can usually stand five years with impunity. Carefully compiled statistics prove conclusively that by far the greater proportion of those who are annually invalided home from our Indian Empire are either boys who were despatched from the country before the limit of twenty years of age was fixed, or else are men who have spent lengthened periods in the plains under that burning sun, which no European constitution can stand without ultimate serious injury. Quite apart from motives of humanity, which, unfortunately, in former days exercised but little influence in the councils of Indian rulers, whether at the Indian Office or at Calcutta, there are great and valid economical reasons why a saving of life is an enormous saving of money. Every soldier that dies in our Eastern possessions has cost the country not only his passage thither, not only his maintenance while sick and incapacitated, but also the cost of bringing another to take his place. Every man who is invalided home is even still more expensive, since not only has there been the cost of his two journeys, but also that of his successor. It is stated, and we believe with a very fair amount of truth, that were the five years system adopted there would not be any very large increase to the actual number of men that are at present annually relieved, since doubtless some of those who liked Indian life would be permitted to volunteer from one regiment to another as at present. The great saving, moreover, would be effected in the women and children. At present the cost of conveying these non-combatant impediments to the East is so serious an item, that any one who studies the question cannot fail to be struck by the enormous advantage of leaving at home such encumbrances, or rather of not permitting those who possess them to carry them about. A five years system would render this possible without either hardship, or even serious inconvenience, to individuals. This part of the question has already been discussed so much in detail, that it is unnecessary for us further to dilate on it. When, however, we come to the military side of the matter at issue, the arguments are so convincing that it is impossible to avoid astonishment that they have not been already brought into greater prominence. It is well known that the great argument against simplifying the difficulties connected with the short enlistment scheme, by the formation of an Indian and a home Army, is based on the evil effects of such a system on the *morale* and efficiency of both. Jealousies arise between officers and men of the two Services; their interests are not united, and the conditions of the warfare in which they will probably be engaged are entirely opposed. The one force is liable to sink down into an effeminate body, kept only for show and not for work, the other is prone to become corrupt and inefficient, slack; and careless, and only too probably would be wholly unable successfully to encounter any European foe which at any time it might be called upon to meet. Experience has shown that these objections against the maintenance of two distinct Armies are entirely valid and true. Nevertheless, although fully acknowledged, they still are permitted in a certain degree to impair the efficiency of the small standing army which we now possess. No one will attempt to maintain that any regiment, whether Cavalry or Infantry, that lands on these shores after ten or twelve years' service in India, is as efficient, either as regards its officers or men, as it was when it departed for the East; still less will the most enthusiastic admirer of our Household troops deny that the possibility of seeing real service in our Colonial possessions is the brighter spot which appears in the horizon of an English soldier's career. If the remote contingency of an invasion or an occupation of Belgium, and far from improbable subsequent residence in a foreign prison were the only chance which the English Army possessed of smelling powder, the prospects of military life would be dreary indeed. The one objection to foreign service is its duration. Few men like to exile themselves during ten of the best years of their life, while equally few would object to five years in a foreign country with the prospect of an intermediate visit home. We might advance very many more most convincing arguments in favour of the introduction of the five years relief system, but we believe that we have said almost enough. The scheme will require careful elaboration so as to satisfy all the necessary conditions of success, but we trust that it may occupy the careful attention of our legislators. *Après moi le deluge* has been a motto only too universally adhered to by successive possessors of the seals of the War Office. Difficulties have been created and left for successors to remove. There are now the "short service" and the "retirement" difficulties looming in the distance. Let Mr. Cardwell give his consideration to both, if he wishes to leave a good name behind him.

POSSIBLE POPES.

(*Spectator.*)

Who will be the next Pope? We are not alone in putting this question, and there are a great many persons considerably more interested in the answer than we are. At the same time, we may be quite as well informed on the matter as most people, and if Prince Bismarck and Dr. Cumming were interviewed upon the subject, it is probable that neither statesman nor seer would be able to give a much clearer account of the matter. What will be, will be, and when the time comes we shall know. Meanwhile, however, it may be interesting to collect the principal bits of gossip about the next Conclave, which have lately made themselves heard in a good many quarters. Besides it may turn out that though it be impossible to tell the particular individual of the Sacred College who will be the next wearer of the Tiara, it may not be impossible to make a tolerable shrewd guess at the half-dozen individuals or so who stand the best chances of election, if nothing extraordinary supervene. Of course, there is also the fact to be taken into consideration that the choice of the Cardinals is not necessarily confined to the Sacred College, and that a creation of new Cardinals may occur any day.

It is only three years and a half since the Vatican Council assembled, and there have been already at least seven additional vacancies in the Cardinalate. Indeed, we believe that whereas the vacant hats were nineteen in December, 1869, they are twenty-eight to-day. Forty-nine Cardinals were alive at the time of the Vatican Council, besides two who were reserved *in petto*. The names which have disappeared are among the most venerable of the Sacred College,—the German Reisach, the French Billiet, &c., and Reisach especially, who died at the opening of the Council, enjoyed great consideration. It is not believed, however, that any of the deaths which have lately taken place have touched the circle of the likely candidates, and inasmuch as the vacancies have happened pretty evenly at the expense of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, the voting balance as between the different nationalities continues practically unaltered.

Naturally the question of nationality suggests itself in connection with the Supreme Council of the International Church. From this point of view, there are not more than eleven non-Italians, namely, four French, Cardinals Pitra, Matheieu, Donnet, and De Bonnechose; two or three Spaniards, Cardinals Moreno, De la Lastray Caesta, and if he be not dead recently, Garcia Cuesta; two Austrians, Cardinals Rauscher and Schwarzenberg; one Irish, Cardinal Cullen; and one German, Cardinal Hohenlohe. Cardinal Pitra is reputed to be the most learned member of the Sacred College. He has no experience, however, of affairs. Among the others, Cardinals Rensche, Schwarzenberg, and Cullen are thought to possess the greatest influence, the first and third for their learning as canonists, and the second for his distinguished rank and authority at the Austrian Court. The German Cardinal Hohenlohe is supposed to be a favourite of Prince Bismarck's and his chances can be estimated accordingly. If Reisach had lived, Germany might have been in the running, especially as it is understood that great pressure will be exercised by the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna to procure the election of a non-Italian Pontiff. We have the strongest reason to suspect, however, that the merits or demerits of all the foreign Cardinals may be left wholly out of view, inasmuch as it is a practical certainty that whenever Pius IX. dies another Italian will succeed him. And so far is this the case, that the able young Cardinal Bonaparte, though reckoned a purely Italian Cardinal, and being a purely Roman Prince, is universally regarded as disqualified, in consequence of his foreign associations. We can, accordingly, afford to eliminate the foreign Cardinals from our list altogether as candidates, although they must be allowed to possess great influence as voters.

Coming to the Italian Cardinals, a further elimination is demanded by the infirmities of a number of the most esteemed members of the Sacred College. Thus, Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of Propaganda, is blind; Cardinal Patrizi, Dean of the Sacred College, is seventy-five years of age; Cardinal de Angelis, who might otherwise stand the very best chance, is eighty-one. Among the class of confirmed invalids may be reckoned the Cardinals Grassellini, Caterini, Bizzarri, Vannicelli, Amat, and Asquini. Their youth might be expected to exclude Cardinal Bilio, who is only forty-seven, and Cardinal Lavolletta, who is only forty-six. It is possible, however, that a Pontiff with a fair prospect of long life before him would not be displeasing in the present difficulties of the Church, and as Cardinal Bilio is in other respects in the front rank among his hatted brethren, we would not speak lightly of his chance. The quasi-lay character and pursuits of the diplomatic Cardinal Deacon Antonelli, render the rumours which, in a good many quarters, have attached themselves to his name, not only erroneous, but absurd. Among the couple of dozen who remain, Cardinals Di Pietro, Riario-Sforza, Morichini, Sacconi, Panebianco, and Capalti—together with Bilio, just named—include, we hear from many quarters, the most probable winners at the Pontifical election. There are thus just seven, out of the total forty-four or forty-five, who may be considered as likely candidates.

At this point, we feel a semi-universal interrogatory arising, how many of the seven are Jesuits, and which is likely to unite the votes of the Jesuit party in the Sacred College? In reply, we may state that, in the first place, there is neither a Jesuit nor an ex-Jesuit among the favoured seven; and in the second place—and we confess to a little disappointment on this score—there is neither a Jesuit nor an ex-Jesuit in the entire Cardinalate. All the Cardinals are "Red" Cardinals, with the exception of three, Panebianco, Pitra, and Guidi. Cardinal Bilio is indeed a Barnabite, but the Barnabites are not a monastic order. There are accordingly, only three monks in the Sacred College, namely, the "white" or Dominican Cardinal Guidi; the "slatecoloured" or Franciscan (minor Conventual) Cardinal Panebianco; and the "black" or Benedictine Cardinal Pitra. Prince Bismarck may congratulate himself in consequence that the Jesuits are likely to be nowhere at the next election, or if they be all the more powerful because invisible, when it comes to invisibility we are afraid we must leave matters to Mr. Newdegate. Among the seven, Riario-Sforza, the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, would, perhaps, be most pleasing to the Italian Liberals. It is not forgotten how he gave the horses from his carriage for the war against the Austrians in 1848. Riario Sforza is a staunch defender of the Temporal Power, however, as well as of the Vatican Decree. One word as to the Veto which used to be exercised by France, Spain, Austria, and Bavaria, and which is at present claimed by Germany, on the ground of the large number of Catholic Germans. It is certain that, though the Cardinals may be influenced by it, they will decline to admit it, on the ground that "as the State has repudiated its duties, the State has forfeited its Privileges." With special regard to the German plea, based on the interest of the Catholic subjects of Germany, it will be maintained that the same plea would hold equally good in the mouth of the Queen of England or the President of the United States. As we heard a Churchman express it "The Emperor of China will claim a veto next;" nor, in that case, should the Sultan and the Mikado be left out in the cold. Certainly, if Prince Bismarck and Senor Castelar are to have a voice in the next Conclave, it is hard to see why Mr. Gladstone should be silent.

GERMANY.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The Session of the Prussian Parliament has closed, and its work has been done. It has passed the famous Ecclesiastical Bills which must mark so decisive an epoch in German history. Prince Bismarck took occasion before the close of the Session to review his work, and to express his final sentiments on its character and on the necessity which had dictated it. He made no disguise of the fact that the law of the German Parliament for the expulsion of the orders affiliated to the Jesuits had been carried out with considerable rigour; and, although he explained that many brothers and sisters of the orders had been left in peace, he made it clear that every one from whom the slightest cause of offence could be apprehended had been turned out of the country. To get rid of the worst of his enemies, and to keep those in the second rank of obnoxiousness under very strict control, is his plan, and it is a plan which he is carrying out in the face of day, and with the hearty concurrence of Liberal Germany. He seems to have thought it necessary to reply to some of his critics who had objected that his policy was entirely out of keeping with the policy which England and Russia pursue towards Ultramontanism. As to Russia his answer was simplicity itself. Others might fancy they understood the policy of Russia, but he had the advantage of really understanding it, and he could speak from personal knowledge when he said that those who supposed Russia to have any kindly feeling for Ultramontanism were entirely mistaken. Nor could he believe that England could view with much sympathy a set of people who had succeeded in making constitutional government in Ireland impossible. Perhaps we in England should scarcely allow that what Prince Bismarck said was not in some degree exaggerated, but if he had chosen to say that we are very tired of conciliating Irish ecclesiastics, and that the greater degree of lenity with which Englishmen regard Ultramontanism is largely due to the fact that they have not to apprehend from it the political dangers with which Ultramontanism threatens Germans, we should not have had anything to do but to agree with him. That the real battle in Prussia is still to be fought when the measures now passed into law come to be practically applied, is obvious to every German, and Prince Bismarck is the last man in the world to try to conceal it. The bishops have met, and have vowed that they will resist to the utmost the laws of their persecutors, and will suffer everything rather than concede anything. We must own that it is very hard to understand how the new laws, and especially that requiring every minister of religion to receive a lay education, can be carried out without an amount of oppressive interference that will make the action of the State wear the appearance of something very like tyranny. All that can be said is that Prince Bismarck uniformly asserts that he has counted the cost of what he is doing, and that if, in dealing with resolute and unscrupulous enemies, boldness is prudence, he certainly has been sufficiently bold.

Ultramontanism, however, is by no means the sole cause of trouble to the German Chancellor. The thorn of his conquered provinces is always running into his side, and his astonishing frankness was never perhaps more clearly displayed than in his recent speech on the present state of Alsace and Lorraine. His audience endured to hear from him what they certainly would have received with explosive indignation from any one else, that one cause of the difficulty of governing those provinces is the inability of Northern Germans to make themselves pleasant. Nothing can be more true, and nothing could be more salutary than that the governors should take this disagreeable fact into consideration when they wonder why the governed dislike them. Prince Bismarck might have added that not only do the Alsatians dislike the Germans, but they like the French. They have exchanged masters kindly, easy, and sympathetic, for masters harsh, difficult, and rigid. They feel like boys who have seen a placid, indolent, tender-hearted schoolmaster sent away, and a priggish certificated teacher placed over them in his stead. There is no sign whatever that Germany has as yet made any way in the affections of the provincials. They have been bribed by handsome allowances out of the French indemnity; but they have taken the bribes without thanking the bribers. It has been found necessary to propose a Bill to the German Parliament extending the term during which the provisional state of things is to continue in the newly acquired provinces. The difficulties of local administration seem also to grow greater rather than less. One member of a town council is so extremely annoying that he has to be dismissed, and immediately all the other members resign because they will not seem to desert their friend and colleague. This is very provoking, for what can Prince Bismarck do, except contrive the administration of the town in the hands of some stern North German, who is sure to take every possible means of keeping the wound of disaffection open? Prince Bismarck can but trust to time and patience. The world, he says, is sceptical as to the skill and adroitness of Germans in the art of government, but it cannot possibly call in question that the Germans will persevere. Through good and through evil they will carry on a task which they have once begun. Prince Bismarck, however, invited his hearers to believe that there was one ray of hope to gild the gloomy prospect. Before long Alsatian deputies will take their seats in the German Parliament, and this will do them, and those whom they represent, a vast amount of good; it will show them what Germany really is, and what are the virtues and resources of the Empire to which they have been annexed. Whether he is right or wrong, it is evident that Prince Bismarck spoke in accordance with a general idea which colours his whole conception of the relations of these provinces to Germany. His view is that Alsatians are to be made Germans not in Alsace, but in Germany. Some months ago he dilated on the beneficial influences which would be derived from Alsatians joining the German army, being quartered in German towns, and mixing in the social and domestic life of German circles. The private soldier and the deputy are thus to learn the same lessons, and instil into the minds of those they have left behind the same thoughts as to the advantages which Germany can confer and the evils it can inflict.

Success always succeeds, and many little triumphs have been won by Prince Bismark in addition to his two great triumphs of making the Upper House succumb on the Counties Bill and in passing his ecclesiastical measures. In the first place, he has managed to remodel the Prussian Ministry until he has at last secured a majority of avowed Liberals and trustworthy followers. In the next place, he has entirely altered the tone of the Conservative party; they have just issued a manifesto in which they heartily accept the new position he has created for them. They seem as if they were sincerely obliged to him for all that he has done. The manner in which he broke the neck of the resistance of the Peers seems to have faded out of their thoughts, and they have nothing more to say as to his ecclesiastical Bills than that it now behoves the Evangelical Church to see that it makes capital out of the new order of things, and uses the advantage which a hearty alliance with the State may give it in the face of Catholic disaffection. The only point on which they insist as the special sign of their Conservatism is that they are, and intend to be, enthusiastically loyal. But as the King goes heartily with his Minister, loyalty comes to be the flag under which Conservatives will fight the battle of Liberials. The German Parliament is even more ready than the Prussian to advance in the path in which Prince Bismarck seeks to push it. If any questions could have been supposed likely to cause dissensions in the parliament, they would have been the questions springing out of the proposal for the recasting of the coinage and paper circulation of the Empire. But although differences of opinion have shown themselves, there has been no bitterness, and no inclination to oppose, from jealousy of Prussia, schemes in many respects alien to the habits and distasteful to the feelings of the smaller States. The Parliament, too, is always contriving something of its own free motion which shall impel some backward part of Germany in the new paths of unity and Liberalism. It has just passed a resolution that it is not fit that any portion of Germany should be destitute of local representative institutions. Mecklenburg was the tiny offender which this resolution was intended to affect. It has long been completely in the hands of perhaps the most petty and backward aristocracy in Europe, and this aristocracy views with sublime horror the notion of common people pretending to take a part in government. Before the censure of the Empire, however, even the nobility of Mecklenburg will probably give way, and it deserves notice that the Grand Duke by no means shares the sentiments of his nobles, and is as anxious as his humblest subject that Mecklenburg should have a Lilliputian Parliament of its own. It is not only on account of Mecklenburg that this deserves notice; for it may be observed that the small princes of Germany have, on the whole, shown themselves much more inclined to reform than could have been expected. They used to be laughed at or scorned as men with the ideas of another century, absorbed in the contemplation of their trivial grandeur, and without even the mental faculties on which new thoughts could work. But the world was unjust to them, and whether their motives may have been those of fear or awakening intelligence, they have, with few exceptions, shown a desire to meet the general wishes of the country, which does them considerable credit.

ACTRESSES I HAVE KNOWN.

II.—Madge.

I made my second acquaintance with an actress at some private theatricals got up by my regiment, the 1st Lancers. I was only a cornet in that brilliant corps which lived above its means, and tried to coax away from the paths of virtue all the wives and daughters of Grazeborough; nevertheless in the way of riding, shooting pigeons, draining tankards, or painting a woman's face pink, I could hold my own with our excellent colonel, who was an example to us all. One night at mess it was mooted that in view of the annual training of the local yeomanry, which was imminent, we should devise something livelier to regale the Lord-Lieutenant withal than the eternal ball and never-ending dinner. Jock Piper suggested a play, and the Colonel, who liked few things better than a pair of neat ankles twinkling behind foot-lights, roared that it was a good suggestion, and that Jock should write us a burlesque himself with a stuffing of regimental songs, and have actresses from London to sing the same. Jock was quite agreeable, for scribbling was his *forte*. Long Dick, who looked like an asparagus with a forage-cap on, offered to contribute as properties a pair of wigs, which were the only legacies his grandfather had bequeathed him; and Little Cockshott, who never shirked posts of danger, was for starting to town next morning with a fortnight's leave to recruit the women. I don't think we could have left this matter to better hands than Cockshott's, and though Tom Peepe suggested as an amendment that he should accompany Cockshott to keep an eye over him, we decided unanimously that Cockshott was worthy of our confidence, and that he might be trusted alone. A fortnight afterwards, just as Jock had been brought to bed of the final act in his burlesque, Cockshott returned with Nell Minnow of the Olympic, and Ada Sparkes and Madge Tryon, both of this parish—I mean of the Strand.

We lodged the three in a house we rented ready furnished, cellar and all. Our first plan was to have had the actresses down a day or two only before the performance, when they had learnt their parts; but Cockshott was sure that we should gain immensely by learning the piece in their company, besides which, as they had nothing to do for the moment, they were quite as well employed at Grazeborough as in London. So we rehearsed to pretty considerable extent at all hours, and especially the small hours. We lunched, drummed, supped, and exerted ourselves to our best in the "Star-spangled House," as Piper called it, and at the end of a week we most of us had blue rims round our eyes, no doubt from over-study. By this time, however, a certain ferment of agitation was discernible in the town. The matrons and virgins, whose delight we had been, began to observe that our worship of the three stars had crossed the bounds of decorum and was grown unseemly; that there was no need for us to ride out with those ladies to covert-side or other sides, and that the "creatures" were becoming a scandal and cause of offence. The truth is the creatures were very pretty, and Grazeborough had nothing to show up to the same sample. I say little of Nell, who had taken Cockshott under her special domination, nor of Ada, who had fastened her grappling-irons on the Colonel; but I would have staked my boots full of sovereigns to a half empty beer-bottle that there was not a girl who could breast a fence, toss off a clareteup or carol a song like Madge. There were firesparks in the girl instead of blood. Even the plates and dishes loved to hear her, and jumped for joy when she pounded her mite of a fist on the table, crying "Order, place, whilst I break a few glasses." The first time she rehearsed in costume dressed *a la cavalliere* in the uniform of the 1st, with a schapoka on her head, Jock lit up like a candle, and vowed she would bring the house down. If she had asked me to dye my hair orange colour or to go and pour a canful of treacle over the Mayor and Corporation, I would have done it; but she was a reasonable girl, and only cost me ten or twelve pounds a day in gloves, sugar-plums, and small trinkets!

The date of the first performance approached, and as it did so there was no concealing from ourselves that the enthusiastic success we had counted on was no longer such a certainty. The Thompsons, who had viewed me with the eye of favour, cut me in the High Street, and Mary Thompson, for whom I was collecting postage-stamps, cast me a look—oh! so gentle and reproving. Then there was young Higgledy, son of Higgledy and Piggledy, the bankers, who stalked about with the look of a conspirator, and had evidently been put up by his mother, a scheming veteran, to do something machiavellic. By-and-by it occured to us that this limp-looking snob was buying up all the tickets for the second and third performances; but when we made this discovery it was too late to remedy it. The seats for the first had all been let to the county families, the yeomanry, and the people in our set; but not a man or woman in Grazeborough had bought one. For the other performances it was just the contrary, and it looked as if all the places except those on the free-list would be garrisoned by the enemy. I thought this so suspicious that I could not refrain from saying gloomily to young Higgledy at the club that I hoped there would be no cabal, to which he answered with a studied glance at his boots that he hoped not. I remarked that I had seen people kicked out of a theatre for interrupting the performance; he replied that he had seen people summoned before a magistrate for kicking spectators, and we parted on terms below zero. Of course I confided my apprehensions to Madge, with the intention of putting her on her guard; but she laughed, swearing she should like to see anybody dare to hiss *her*, and judging by our first performance it seemed unlikely indeed that anyone would have that courage. Never, in truth, was seen such a triumph. The Lord-Lieutenant clapped his gloves into tatters, the county families wriggled in their seats like rashers of bacon, and the yeomanry men behaved like Britons encoring every song. Nell, Ada, and Madge went home loaded with bouquets, and flushed by an invitation to attend our garrison ball at barracks next day. It was the Lady-Lieutenant, who like a true *grande dame*, had empowered the Colonel to convey this invitation, adding she should be pleased to have such accomplished *artistes* introduced to her. What a cloudless night it would have been but for the thoughts of to-morrow, which was heralded by this ominous circumstance. But the Grazeborough daily (devoted body and soul to Higgledy, Piggledy, and Co.), appeared without a line in notice of the performance. I employed the day in arranging that as many privates as possible should be crammed into the pit and gallery, and that Sergeant Major Bump, whose voice was as that of an ophicleide, should act as principal *claqueur*. Notwithstanding all which precautions, however, I left when the curtain rose as if I were being arraigned for judgment. I hurried nervously through my part, and the end of the first act was reached without accident. We were even applauded, for half the house was made up of free admissions, delivered as before to county people, wives of married officers and others, who, with Bump and his Lancers, mustered a very tidy phalanx. But it was in the second act that our punishment was to begin. Madge had to sing a song, 'There's nothing like a Lancer," with chorus and break-down. They let her get to the end of it, but at the first cry of encore from our supporters a shrill whistle broke from one of the boxes, and set fire to a very train of hisses, which spluttered forth from all parts of the house at once. Sleek burghers, who would have been delighted to applaud if their wives had let them, hissed under the uxorial eye like mad; young Higgledy, in the stalls, was black in the face from endeavouring to groan undetected; the Colonel, fuming like a lion, was up on his legs glaring defiance at the audience, and Bump, bellowing like a bull, plied his shoulder-of-mutton fists on the heads of those who had tried the hissing game in the gallery. Meantime the three stars, paling under their rouge, stood in an abashed line, but I noticed a twitching at the lips of Madge which with that young lady was generally premonitory of a row. Suddenly turning to me with flaming eyes she whispered, "Who's that fat man grinning in the box opposite?" I looked and said it was Piggledy, partner to Higgledy, of the Bank. "What's his Christian name?" she asked, and I answered "Joseph," such being the case. She made no reply, but setting her teeth firm walked with the spirit of a little vixen to the footlights and made a gesture that she wished to speak. Curiosity caused a momentary lull in the storm, and Madge delivered herself in this wise:—"Ladies and gentlemen, we are very much obliged to those who have applauded our humble efforts to amuse you, and we should take no exception to the hisses if they were meant as a criticism on our performance. But I have reason to suspect that the cabal organised against us is one of a personal nature and prompted by motives which Mr. Piggledy there, amongst others, would be in a position to explain." All eyes converged towards the luckless Piggledy, who started and turned the colour of an olive. "Yes," continued Madge, with implacable slowness, "Mr. Piggledy hisses me because I sent no reply to those three love-letters of his in which he signed himself 'your devoted Joey,' "and declared he was ready to leave his bank, his wife, and his family to follow me to the world's end." Unfortunate Piggledy half rose in his seat and looked as if he were going to have a fit. The poor wretch had never penned a love-letter in his life, but how to prove this to the audience, who had burst into an inextinguishable shout of laughter, and to his wife, who fell forthwith into hysterics and was borne out squealing? Madge, gazing with an unmoved eye upon her work, concluded triumphantly, "I think one example will be enough, but I am ready with other names if occasion shall require it." I beg you to believe there was no more hissing that night, but there was no third performance either on the next day, for the commotion in Grazeborough was as though the plague had burst out there. Piggledy applied to Higgledy and the other magistrates for a warrant for slander against Madge, and we were obliged to smuggle away the three stars to London, and thence for a few weeks to Paris. Nor was this all, for the borough M.P., not daring to quarrel with such an influential connection as Higgledy and Piggledy, took their part in the business, and made such a report of us to the War-Office that the Colonel was summoned to the Horse Guards and carpeted in A1 style. As for myself, the next time I called at the Thompson's with a rare Honolulu stamp for Miss Mary, I was freezingly informed that Mrs. Thompson would never more be at home to Cornet Loftus. Well, it was perhaps for the best, for Mary has since married young Higgledy and borne him more children than I should have known what to do with. I have always been sorry though for Piggledy, for, woman-like, his wife remained unshaken in her belief that there was more in the matter than he chose to admit, and that he undoubtedly had cherished some felonious intention of eloping with the "creature."—*Vanity Fair.*

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

(*New York Times.*)

"The whirligig of time brings about its revenges," and, in a country like this, the revenge sometimes comes very swiftly. Something happened, the other day, in a great Atlantic city, which, omitting place and names, as the *denouement* of a romantic drama in real life, is worth telling, both for its interest and its moral. Fiction, in the form of novel or play, often copies truth, but in this case truth has followed fiction. In other words, what has occurred is the exact reproduction of a drama which, for vigour, beauty of diction, and pathetic interest, deserves to be better known than it is. We refer to the "Patrician's Daughter," written, we believe, by Westland Marston. The powerful lesson enforced by the play has now found its literal prototype in reality.

Some six or seven years ago, by one of the current accidents of social intercourse, there came together, and got interested in each other, in the city we speak of, a young man and a young woman. The man was educated, in professional life, of good social